THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900.

Telephone Calls. ess Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......% TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places NEW YORK-Astor House and Fifth Avenu CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot! WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggo House, Ebbitt use and Willard's Hotel.

Senator Hale may be as good a Republican as Senator Spooner, but the latter never wins the applause of Pettigrew and

It would add temporarily to the gayety

of the town if the Hon. Frank Burke would assail the Taggart machine in a speech in Tomlinson Hall. Is it not possible for Mr. Burke to con-

vince Democratic meetings that he is true Democrat without declaring himself a Filipino partisan? The men who attempted to corner cotton

York failed. There is too much in this country for any set of ambitious men to control the price. The same is true of other staples.

While the courts of Kentucky are so under vindictive passion that a Democratic declared that he would not try sheep-killing dog in one of them, the snarling of Democratic papers will not harm anyone

Leading Republicans of Wyoming say the silver craze in that State has entirely and that it will give a handsome Republican majority this year. It does not count much in the Electoral College, change of political conditions is

It would be interesting if not profitable to have City Attorney Kern and the Hon. Frank Burke go up and down the State engaging in joint debates to show which is the greater orator; but the public is reminded that Mr. Kern is consecrated to railroad track elevation.

A local organization of negroes in Washwired Queen Victoria on her birth day: "Congratulations to you and you crushing out the Boers, so deadly opposed to the black race of Africa." This shows better appreciation of the character than many white men possess

Representative Bartholdi, who sympathizes with the Boers, in correcting a statethe effect that he apologized to dent for being at the pro-Boer in Washington, says that Mr. Mc-Kinley's heart goes out toward the Boers as warmly as that of any humane, libertyloving American

Mr. Coogan, the Tammany statesman who is willing to pay \$100,000 for second place or the ticket with Mr. Bryan, was formerly a furniture dealer in the Bowery district York. It is said he cabled Mr London, who approved of his making the contribution. With Bryan in the White House and Coogan presiding officer of the Senate the grand old Demo cratic party could afford to take a rest,

Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, quoted as favoring the nomination of Rep-President. Mr. Dolliver is a very bright man, in the prime of life, and a better orator than Bryan. "We do not need his strength in Iowa," says General Grosvenor, "but what a power he would be in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Washington." General Grosvenor's supposed nearness to the President gives some significance to this

Dispatches from London have mentioned the sudden appearance and enormous sale of pictures, buttons and little flags in con nection with the recent popular demonstrations, and now British commercial pride is shocked to learn that they were im ported from this country. The largest London dealer in them says Birmingham manufacturers could not furnish them at all and in no other country were they manufactured as neatly and cheaply as in the United States. Thus America leads in small

It is announced that Senator Scott, of West Virginia, who is a member of the Republican national committee, will urge upon the coming national convention the adoption of the Payne plan of selecting delegates upon the basis of Republican votes polled. This should be done. There is no Republican organization in most Southern States except to send delegates to the national convention. Over this matter the various office-seeking factions fight carrying their miserable squabbles to the national convention. All of the contested delegations are from Southern States in which no real canvass is made prior to elections. There is no reason why the Philadelphia convention should not change the basis of representation from States to Re-

The Washington Post, now hostile to the criticises the Methodist General Conference for selecting one Dickle, editor of the New Voice, as chairman of the committee to consider the subject of the army canteen, on the ground that he "has managed to get into banquet halls where the nt has been a guest of honor and paper sundry allegations that have been docks, which can be used to distribute ice 'Philippine soil." This is a paraphrase of

in the United States, no organ of party or faction, no yellow journal, no metropolitan monger of scandals, has treated the President of the United States on any whom it charges with being a spy and malignant falsifier, to be a member of it Is not malignant slander forbidden by the Discipline of the Methodist Church?

A NEW POLICY OF INFAMY.

It is not necessary to await the meeting of the Democratic national convention for assurance that the party will take the unpatriotic and anti-American side of all issues growing out of the war with Spain It has taken that side of every important uestion for years past, whether of domestic or foreign policy. This is partly owing to an inherent tendency to do wrong, spirit of innate evil, and partly owing to the fact that the Republican party takes the patriotic side of every question, and the average Democrat would rather be un patriotic than be with Republicans. This rule has become so invariable that, given any question, issue or policy with an American and an un-American side, a patriotic and an unpatriotic side, and it is easy to predict in advance where the two parties will be found. It was so during the war, during the period of reconstruction, in every phase of the financial question, in all issues involving the public credit, on the question of protection to American industries, and now it is so on the question of establishing the authority of the United States in our new possessions. Nothing could have been more un-Amer-

ican than the Hawaiian policy of the Democratic party, rightly characterized at the time as a policy of infamy. Americans have short memories, but they should not forget that it has been only six years since a Democratic administration reversed the American policy of recognizing the Repub lic of Hawaii and annexing the islands to the United States, ordered the American flag hauled down, and tried to re-establish a rotten monarchy under an odious Queen To accomplish this result, which would have been an eternal disgrace to the Na tion and the flag, a Democratic President and a Democratic secretary of state en gaged in an intrigue with avowed enemies of the United States in Hawaii, and th Democratic party, with comparatively few individual exceptions, indorsed their efforts to carry out the policy of infamy. Had this policy succeeded the American flag would have been lowered in disgrace where it had been raised in honor; we should no have had Honolulu as a halfway point and stopping place for our ships and soldiers during the war with Spain and the campaign in the Philippines; a dusky Queer would now be reigning over Hawail, and the present dominant position of the United States in the Pacific ocean would be an mpossibility. The Democratic policy of nfamy relative to Hawaii was a policy of have been like Dead sea apples, turning to ashes on the lips. It was so unpatriotic and un-American that a committee of the Senate reported, and the Senate adopted the report, that "the order to lower the American flag was unlawful" and that "the President had no right to reopen the predetermined legality of the provisional government." This report was written by a Democratic senator, Morgan, of Ala the few patriotic Democrats now opposing his party's pol icy on the question of expansion.

ing our new possessions. The time for dis cussing expansion as an academic or con stitutional question is past. We have expanded, and it is a closed question. Wheth er we are in Porto Rico and the Philippines in accordance with manifest destiny by the decree of Providence, as the trus tees of the Almighty, or by virtue of th prowess of American soldiers and sailors does not matter. We are there, and the treat. It is idle to discuss whether the Constitution authorizes the acquisition of foreign territory or not. The acquisition is already made, and the question is whether we shall hold it, thus showing the world that the United States is a live and growing power, or whether we shall abandor lt, and thus voluntarily class ourselves among decadent nations. Who does no perceive now that the success of the Democratic policy of infamy relative to Hawail by the rehabilitation of a rotten mon archy and the indefinite postponement of American ownership of the islands would have been a great blot on the Nation' honor, and, perhaps, have led to intrigu that would have resulted in their passing under the control of some European power? Who can doubt that our abandenment of the Philippines under the false pretense of granting them independence and selfgovernment would be followed immediate ly by factional wars and ultimately by their attempted seizure by some European power? True, we could prevent the latter by war, but why incur a second war t confirm the ownership of what is already ours? Every consideration of commo sense and patriotism requires the establish ment of American sovereignty in th islands once for all. The Democratic parts says haul down the American flag, withdraw the troops, make the United States the laughing stock of nations, and sow the seeds of another war. It is the policy o

The same unpatriotic and anti-American

spirit marks the Democratic policy regard

THE TRUST FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

infamy in a new form.

The prosecution which the attorney gen eral of New York has brought against the American Ice Company on the ground that it is a monopoly in restriction of tradpromises to test the power of existing legis lation in that State to restrain monopolistic ombinations. The case is attracting much attention in New York. The present ic company controlling the market in New York is a combination of the ice companies which have hitherto supplied the city. Several of Tammany's leaders are shareholders in the company, which controls the ice supply in store in Maine and other ice-pro-

The attorney general of the State has anporation, which obtained its charter in an-New York. This action directly involves the laws of a given State against monopoly by the device of securing a charter in another State and using that charter to continue its business in defiance of the laws of the first State. It would seem to those who take a practical view of the matter that one State should not have power to enable a corporation to enter another State and violate its laws. If this is not the case-if New Jersey can authorize a corporation to come into Indiana and violate its laws regarding the regulation of corporations-it is time that there should be some federal legislation conferring authority upon States to protect themselves against one another. This is the issue which will be tried in New York, consequently the proceedings are of great interest to the people in Indiana as well as in New York. To restrict the designs of combinations in restraint of trade, one case faithfully tried is of more value in determining the scope of trusts than all the anti-trust resolutions which both parties can adopt this year. In addition to the suit which the attorney general has brought, a criminal proceeding has been begun against the officers of the company and a Supreme Court action against the city officials for favoritism. Governor Roosevelt is considering a proposition to impanel a special grand jury to consider the criminal phase of the question.

Of course, the corporation will resort to every device to cause delay, but it is expected that the Governor and attorney general, having begun this procedure against a monopoly, will push it to a conclusion with as little delay as possible.

A DEFECTIVE DEFINITION.

Anticipating one of the chief difficulties of the next Democratic campaign the Sentinel attempts to define "imperialism." As the word is going to figure in the Democratic national platform and be worked for all it is worth in the campaign it is important that it be given a definite and alarming aspect to the Democratic mind Candor compels us to say that the Sentinel's definition of it as a political issue fs not as clear as the rules of lexicography would require nor alarming enough to make it a good campaign bogie. For example, we are told that "Imperialism signifies a policy, a theory, a mental attitude and may be directed towards various things." Now, that is no definition, cause it applies to any policy, theory, or mental attitude. The Sentinel seems to have recognized this defect in the definition, for

It is always difficult to define a mental attitude, even though everyone may understand it. For example, most people understand what "love" means, though there are probably as many shades in the meaning attached to it as there are men and women on the earth. What is "love?" Can you define it? * * And so as to

Again we remark this is neither sufficientdefinite nor sufficiently alarming. Imagine, if you can, a campaign speaker addressing an averge Democratic audience and trying to depict the horrors of imperialism by comparing it to love. No doubt some Democrats have experienced love, more have heard of it, and a few might be able to define it, but love in the abstract has nothing repulsive about it and of those who have experienced it it is probable that comparatively few have found it terrorizing, ferocious, sanguinary or bloodthirsty. That is the way imperialism must be pictured to the Democratic mind if it is to be of any service in the campaign. Because imperialism is like love, elusive, fugacious, ethical, invisible, tangible, imponderable and generally undefinable it will not do to assume that it is necessarily malignant, consuming and destructive. The true definition of imperialism for Democratic campaign purposes is

The Washington Post, an independent and perfectly fair paper, takes substantially the view of the Journal that a handful of rascals in Cuba should not be cited to the discredit of an entire administration and of the great work we have done and are doing there and in Porto Rico. Concluding an editorial on this line the

What we have to do in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is not to prove that it is not possible for an American to be a rascal in office—that were impossible. But we can and we must prove that rascality in office is sure of detection and punishment; that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" that abuses are sure to be exposed and reformed. Doing that, we shall present the reverse of Spain's example; doing that, we shall discharge our duty, a duty from which there is no retreat except at the impossible price of eternal infamy.

That is the right view. A party cannot be disgraced by the way a rascal treats an administration, but it may be by the way the administration treats its rascals.

When the Goebel bill was pending in the Kentucky Legislature Mr. Watterson's newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Goebel bill will never be enacted nto law. The Democrats of Kentucky have not sunk so low as that. There is a limit even to the fury of factional passion. There are bounds set upon the prosperous rapacity of sectional leadership

But the Goebel bill was passed, and since that time the Courier-Journal has been the eager champion of his election, declaring even that the law left no chance for doubt regarding the results of elections in Kentucky.

Senator Pettigrew has had so much to say about the carnival of fraud in Cuba that men in South Dakota have recalled the fact that when the treasurer of that State was on trial for stealing twice as much as Neely got, Senator Pettigrew adlitted, under oath, that he borrowed several thousand dollars from the treasurer accounts. Of course, he did not inform the authorities of the knowledge he possessed of the delinquency of the treasurer, but seemed to use that knowledge to increase the shortage for his own benefit.

Hon. Frank B. Burke, who would like to be the Democratic nominee for Governor, said in a speech at Anderson: "Were I a Filipino as I am an American,

branded as absolutely false-'utterly, total- to the exclusion of any competitor. Thus | Tom Corwin's once famous declaration in ly and meanly false," and "no other paper | prepared, the combination has advanced | a speech delivered in Congress during the the price of ice to 60 cents a hundred | Mexican war: "If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room enough in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves." This speech killed Corwin, politically, and Mr. Burke's ought to have the same effect. No man or party who attacks or abuses American soldiers fighting for the flag can hope to succeed

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Scapegoat. In that Eden mishap woman led, we infer;

A Cold-Hearted Statistician. "Oh, Uncle Tom, my heart is broken!" "What, again? That's the third time this week, isn't it?"

No Time to Be Sick. Wiggs? "Yes, I had to; Mr. Wiggs got it."

This Queer World. Isabel-I hate to give cook my old frocks. Clara-Why? Isabel-Oh, it is exasperating to see how much

better they look on her than they did on me.

Trying Hard to Be Funny. She-Oh, William, here's an account of a mar who swallowed a needle in a piece of straw berry short cake! He-Dear me, the strawberries must have been real emery bags.

Genius by the Peck.

Artist-I had to sell my agricultural painting Artist's Friend-That's highway What made it go so low? Artist-Well, a commission merchant on art committee claimed there was only \$2.50

worth of corn in the whole thing. INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The people of Indiana will sustain Governor Mount in refusing to be a party to udicial murder.-Madison Courier. Lack of time is probably all that prevent-Maine.-Logansport Journal.

In upholding the Kentucky Constitution the United States Supreme Court has struck the hardest blow ever aimed at free government.-Evansville Journal. The exploitation of our colonies should be discouraged by the prompt railroading to the penitentiary of every man shown to be

guilty of looting in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines.-Anderson Bulletin. Not only the gold Democrats but a good many others deeply regret the conquest of the Democratic party by Populism. And many others believe with the gold Demoocrats that Bryan "is an unsafe, an unsteady and a dangerous man."-Columbus

Messrs. Bryan and Towne are both typ ical "boy orators." Towne orated at the early age of eighteen, and his mouth has not been completely closed since. Mr. Bryan came into the world talking and will leave it with a metaphor on his lips.-Mar- | Nirvana! Heaven! Dim and slumb'rous

ion News. The Republicans of Kentucky are made of stern stuff, and though they have me with temporary defeat they will buckle on the armor and present a united front for another bold fight at the ballot box. They will not allow Goebelism to cheat them out of their rights. Keep your eye on Kentucky for the next five months .- South Bend Tribune.

"No man shall be taken from Indians to be tried by a court organized to convict -James A. Mount. Indiana is under obli gations to Governor Mount for so well defining its position. Years ago there were men in this State who said that no fugitive should be taken back to Involuntary servitude and to-day men unprotected by the laws of Kentucky find refuge in free In-

diana.-Terre Haute Express. The vigorous Republican State convention at Louisville last week shows that the Re publicans of old Kentucky, notwithstand ing the infamies of the Goebel law, wi make a strong and determined fight this fall. The scores of former Democrats present and participating in the proceed ings indicate that the Republicans wil valuable assistance.-Corydon Re

The President's insistence that justic shall be done in Cuba is just what the country would expect from William Mc Kinley. Pure and honest and straightforward in all his dealings, it was obvious from the very first that he would permit no guilty man to escape, no matter how strong a "pull" he might have on some of the understrappers of the administration.

-Goshen Times. Dr. Hurty has found a new microb which causes ulcers. Dr. Hurty can find microbes while you wait. Happily a reaction from the microbe scare is coming. The Illinois school authorities are plucking up courage to restore the slate which was supposed to be the microbe's choice retreat, and save the parents many thousands of dollars they have been paying for paper pads and lead pencils.-Terre Haute Trib

Governor Mount has done right. Had h honored the requisition of the Kentucky litical thugs now in charge of the State government could have whetted their anpetites on his blood. Finley would never have lived to see a trial. He would have been turned over to cutthroats who are now in charge and short shrift would have been made of him. Governor Mount's position will be upheld by all good people in this State, regardless of politics-Evansville Journal.

THE CUBAN SCANDAL.

Cuba seems to be a foreign country only when some thief wants to escape punish ment there.-Detroit Tribune. In selling 2-cent stamps at 20 cents each Mr. Neely overplayed the rising market

of Havana.-Milwaukee Sentinel. Neely's course was so crooked that takes much time, patience and ability to trace all its windings.-Detroit Free Press "We have cleaned out Havana," says at Eastern paper, referring to the yellow fever. Or did it refer to the postoffice -Minneapolis Journal.

A Connecticut man, wise in his generation and appreciative of the quickest means to an inevitable end, advertises for a thief to look after his property. Havana papers please copy .- New York Telegram. Neely was fond of having himself photo graphed as a watchdog of the treasury. guarding the open door of the Havana postoffice safe. A picture of him in th act of looting the strongbox would be more realistic.-Baltimore Herald.

Rushville Belle in Paris. Chicago Times-Herald

Miss Ethel Gowdy, whose portrait in Paris salon is attracting much attention from lovers of fine pictures generally and from American visitors in particular, is the beautiful daughter of John K. Gowdy, United States consul general at Paris. This portrait is the work of Mrs. Willie B. Neuman, of Tennessee, who has been living abroad for some time. The painting was won for its creator honorable mention by the judges of the salon. Miss Gowdy and Mrs. Neuman are both well known to the world of fashion in Paris. The former has had numerous suitors since she removed to Paris with her father more than three years ago. She is a college-bred lady of a sunny and charming disposition, and full of that robust health which the average American girl takes home from her stay at school. Her graces of mind and person have been especially fascinating for foreigners, and it is said that Miss Gowdy as permitted a French count to steal her heart away from the young men of Rush-ville, Ind., her old home. When Miss Gowdy was at Nice last winter she had umerous distinguished suitors, but, in spite of the flattering attentions paid her by members of European aristocracy, this cultured young American woman in no wise lost her self-poise.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Bronte Books.

Two more volumes in the Haworth edition of the works of the Bronte sisters issued by the Harpers are, "Wuthering Heights," by Emily, the oldest of the three, and "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," by Anne, the youngest sister. It is probable that where a hundred persons have read "Jane Eyre" and "Villette," by the sister Charlotte, but one has read the other tales named. And yet more than one critic holds that Emily possessed the greatest genius of the three. In her introduction to "Wuthering Heights" Mrs. Humphry Ward says that Emily alone shows genius matured and master of its tools. Charlotte was crude at first and showed development "but though Emily, had she lived, might have chosen many happier subjects, treated with a more flowing unity than achieved in 'Wuthering Heights,' the full competence of genius is already present in her book." The work Mrs. Ward thinks was the outcome of a romantic imagination strongly influenced by German literature, combined with local knowledge and a degree of realism which has seldom been surpassed. She goes on to say: "Emily Bronte is never flurried, never self-conscious; she is master of herself at the most rushing moments of feeling or narrative; her style is simple, sensuous, adequate, and varied from first to last; she has fewer purple patches than Charlotte, but, at its best, her insight no less than her power of phrase is of a diviner and more exquisite "Wuthering Heights" is gloomy, oppressive story, but it has a power which makes it worth the reading apart from the interest growing out of the history of the writer and her family. In the same volume is "Agnes Gray," a story

of but moderate merit, but of psychological interest written by Anne Bronte. Volume 6, of the series is "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," by Anne Bronte. Mrs. Ward gives an interesting glimpse of the author, whom she describes as the prettiest of the sisters, having all the family seriousness and strength of will. Mrs. Ward says of the story that "its truth, so far as it is true, is scarcely the truth of imagination; it is rather the truth of a tract or a report There can be little doubt that many of the pages are close transcripts from Bramwell's conduct and language, so far as Anne's slighter personality enabled her to render her brother's temperament, which was more akin to Emily's than to her own. The same material might have been used by Emily or Charlotte; Emily, as we know, did make use of it in 'Wuthering | universe." By its aid the hero of the story ed Mr. Neely from removing Morro Castle | Heights,' but only after it had passed is able to foresee and describe a great upthrough that ineffable transform mysterious incommunicable which makes and gives rank in literature. some subtle, innate correspondence between eye and brain, between brain and hand, was present in Emily and Charlotte, and absent in Anne. With "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," the collection of the writings of the Brontes is completed. The seventh and last volume

Mr. Clement K. Shorter. A Volume of Verse.

will be given to a reprint of Mrs. Gaskell's

'Life." with an introduction and notes by

Mr. Rem. A. Johnston, of Osslan, Indiana, has published a volume of verse under the title "Starshine and Dew, and Other Poems." The title poem, "Starshine and Dew." is explained to have been written after hearing a Beethoven symphony, played by Sousa's band." It begins thus:

Of melody awaking slow from drear And soughing seas of light, superb, alone Music of the far-quavering aftertone Of new, spontaneous birth! I hear, I feel, With things, unborn, intense in abstract-Quiver awake, and sigh, and sigh, and

These lines lack clearness of conception nd expression, and the entire poem suggests an unsuccessful grasping after elusive ideas. Some of the "other poems' are in better form, the best being short poems of an objective or descriptive character. The author needs to learn to think clearly and to be sure that he has somehing to say before putting it on paper "A Hoosier Twilight in Summer" has no local atmosphere about it. 11 has two stanzas of which this is the first;

An orient drowsiness steals on the air: I close my breeze-touched eyes and seen

The rapturous bulbul breathing to The dead departed days a joyless prayer As some forlorn Damascan princess fair. Transplanted to an alien land and drear. Gives golden-throated token once a year That be her body here her soul is there.

Now it is not likely there has ever been nightingale in Indiana, and if there has why should it be called a bulbul and represented as "breathing a joyless prayer?" And why should a Damascan princess as well as bulbul figure in a Hoosier twilight? Yet there are some good thoughts and good verses in the volume, sentimental as well as descriptive. "With Their Faces to the Sea" begins thus:

They've kissed their wives and said good-They've kissed their sweethearts too: They've ta'en their fathers by the hand. And clasped their mothers true; The wild, war fever in its heat Has turned their blood to fire.

So they're surging down to Tampa And toward their heart's desire. They are going down to Cuba, for the glory of the Lord, Clad with justice for their helmet, retribu tion for their sword; They have ta'en an oath-a holy oath to

set a people free, o they're marching down to Tampa, with their faces to the sea. Here is a clear idea well expressed withascus for a princess. Other poems show that the author has some strong thoughts. but he does not seem to know how to handle them. The volume is published by

James H. Keefer, of Ossian, Ind. Resurrection.

This story, by Leo Tolstoy, considered as a novel, is not an artistic book. One defect is that the author allows himself to ramble away from his theme. Every now and then he digresses to give descriptions and details which have no bearing on the development of the narrative. It is not in any respect an agreeable tale, but as Tolstoy does not write for the entertainment of his readers, but to set forth theory or to effect a reform, an agreeable story is not to be expected from his hands. The story begins with the betrayal and abandonment of a young girl, born a waif but reared partly as a servant and partly as a lady in wealthy family. A young prince, a relative of the family, is the cause of her ruin. She is cast out from her home in disgrace, while among the gayeties and other in terests of his life her betrayer forgets her existence. Some years later he is called to serve on a jury, and among the prisoners is the woman who had been his victim She has led a depraved life, but is not guilty of the crime charged against her, though she had associated with its perpetrator. Through a technical error, the advertent fault of the prince, she is cluded in the verdict and condemned with the rest to exile. The prince who, it appears, had never given much thought to moral or social problems, begins to think and his conscience troubles him presently to such a degree that he undertakes to indo to the best of his ability the wrong he and inflicted on this woman. The method by which he seeks to do this forms th ourden of the tale. That he cannot unde the past he learns in the course of time, out what does happen is a moral reform worked in himself. The book is a series of pictures of Russian society, with its curious and disagreeable contrasts, of description of the administration of law, of Siberian orison life and a setting forth of reform heories. Running through it like a thread is the old truth, powerfully presented, that, though the woman may reform so far as her actual conduct is concerned, she cannot be restored to her former position socially or morally. Both the man and the woman are regenerated after a fashion, but not the same fashion. The author deals with this uestion with the inexorableness of fate The book is a study of Russian life in almost every phase, and of one phase of life that is not confined to one race or country. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York

For My Lady's Desk.

In these days, when social correspondence is an important part of every woman' outies and has become a fine art, it is de sirable that all the paraphernalia of the art should be in keeping; that note paper, art should be in keeping; that note paper, facts described seem to have been collated Fine Arts Exhibit of the United States invitations, cards, crests, etc., should be with much industry and intelligence from a book contains forty-eight full-page

that they are so. To the end that she may | day & McClure Company. have this knowledge Brentano (New York) issues a volume entitled "The Writing Table of the Twentieth Century," pared by F. Schuyler Matthews. The first half of the book is occupied with a history of heraldry and an explanation of the significance of the symbols going to make up many coats of arms belonging to American families. These pages are fully illustrated. and many family names given in connecwith them, so that the volume will doubtless be in demand as an authority in this line by pedigree seekers. There is a chapter devoted to book plates and their history. The remaining chapters treat of stationery, cards, invitations, colonial and modern engraving, dies, seals, monograms, etc. With this volume at hand my lady can hardly go amiss in the niceties of fashionable correspondence. The book is hand-

somely printed, and is in keeping with its The Conspirators. Robert W. Chambers, author of "Lorraine," offers a new romance, "The Conspirators" is a very cleverly constructed and well-told story. It is laid principally in Europe. A young officer of the United States army who speaks several modern languages is sent to a small German state as a military attache to the United States embassy supposed to exist there. While traveling to his post he has a strange adventure with a young foreigner closely resembling him, who, for reasons of his own, forces him at the muzzle of a pistol to exchange passports, the foreigner taking his and the American the foreigner's. this forced exchange of passports and confusion of identities begins a series of odd experiences revolving around a plot of romance and intrigue that is skillfully worked The author introduces Queen Wilhelmina of Holland among his characters, and presents some amusing satire on the government and official methods of small German principalities. The story is full of action and is decidedly readable. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Violet Flame. The violet flame which gives its name to this story, by Fred T. Gane, is the alamong other strange theories, held that our planet and all the other members of the solar system are living things and we upon the surface. His violet flame was a blazing violet globule in a glass tube which he claimed solved "the secret of the war on earth and culminating in the destruction of the whole human race ex- | a brief and condensed history of England cept the hero and heroine, who are left nind, sole occupants of the world, to start anew. The heroine is a young woman from Chicago, a millionaress, who is it is an excellent work. The present ediwhat slangy. The story is laid in London and it presents an odd mingling of mod-ern life and humor with weird and fantastic situations. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Guides to Paris.

At this time, when so many persons are preparing for a trip to Europe, guide books are apt to be in demand. Two of recent publication are at hand. "Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition of 1900' contains practical suggestions concerning the trip from New York to Paris, with a map and guide to the city and the exposition with French phrases translated, published by Harper & Brothers. "Lee's Standard Guide to Paris," issued by Laird & Lee, Chicago, and in its eighth edition, is confined exclusively to the French capital, containing twelve city routes, with diagrams, covering every possible point of in terest in the great city, and giving crisp, accurate descriptions of all mo public buildings, churches, theaters, muse ums, bridges, parks, etc. There is also a vocabulary of words and phrases that useful to tourists. Either of these guide books will be helpful to persons going abroad, and the two together cover the whole ground

Paris as It Is.

This is in no sense a guide book, but it an interesting description of some phases of Parisian life from the inside. It is not for travelers or persons expecting to visit the exposition, but for those who wish to get close to the everyday life of Paris. The author of the book, Katharine de Forest, is an American woman who was forced by business circumstances to live in Paris, and as a result of long and wide experience there she essays to interpret the genius of the French capital in the light of facts in accessible to strangers, and which she pre sents and interprets in a way at once in teresting and instructive. The book gives with much verve and entire intimacy an ccount of the people, home life and places interest-the museums, art galleries shops, fashions, pictures, literature, political life, etc., and yet there is not a trace of the guide-book style about it. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Towards Pretoria.

"Towards Pretoria" is the title of a vol ume of 325 pages by the well-known corre spondent, Julian Ralph, the American who is the war correspondent of the London Daily Mail. At the outset Mr. Ralph give a brief history of the Boers, their relations to Great Britain, and the causes of the present war. He describes the Boers at ome, the first battles of the war, discusses the traits of modern battles, the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith. Mr. Ralph is an entertaining writer, who sees more of a campaign than the movement of troops. Indeed, the incidents are the attractive feature of the von He is pro-briu not so much so that he cannot see British olunders. Because of his zeal as a corre spondent Mr. Ralph has recently been Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, publishers,

Historical Nuggets. From Fords, Howard & Hulbert (New York) comes a dainty little volume containing half a dozen essays collected for the purpose of showing the true aim and method of historical writing. The selections made are Macaulay's essay on "His tory and Historians," Arthur Penrhyn Stanley's "The Historical Imagination Froude's "Judgment of Great Leaders, Fiske's "Import of Social Conditions. Villiam Jackson Armstrong's "An Artist Historian." and Emerson's "The Titans. Each of these writers was an artist in hi way, and their work serves well to illustrate the compiler's idea.

Woman and Artist.

Max O'Rell has shown himself a versatile writer in other directions, but "Woman and Artist" is his first novel. It is an amusing story, dealing with the complica tions which arise from the attempt of London artist to sell a patent to both the French and Russian governments. As a result of this double dealing he and his wife become entangled in a diplomatic ne and considerable difficulty is found in extricating them. It is not much of a story, but the author succeeds in exciting interest by a series of complications which, as one foresees all of the time, are cleared up at the cnd. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Stories by Coppee.

A volume translated from the French of Francois Coppee by Myrta L. Jones contains eleven short stories by that author which have not been translated before. The volume is entitled "Tales for Christmas and Other Seasons," five of the eleven stories being Christmas stories. The author knows how to take a simple, commonplace ncident and so adorn it with literary grace and delicate fancy that it becomes "a thing of beauty." These stories are strikingly original and pretty in themselves, and their literary workmanship is exquisite. Boston:

Our New Prosperity. This is a pleasant book for any American

to study. It tells, clearly yet concisely, the

Little, Brown & Co.

story of the wave of unparalleled prosperity that is now overflowing and enriching this country. It takes up in order and detail every industry that has been affected -transportation, iron and steel, the cattle trade, wheat, exports, stocks and bondsand shows how each is profiting by the gen eral onward and upward movement. Inci dentally the author, R. S. Baker, tries to explain the causes of this condition and whither it is leading us as a nation. The

in good form, and that she should know | variety of sources. New York: The Double

Men with the Bark On.

Frederic Remington has become widely known as the writer of short stories of the frontier life and the rough type of manood known among soldiers of the regular army, cowboys, plainsmen, etc. He has become equally celebrated for his realistic stories. "Men with the Bark On" contains about a dozen short stories of this kind, illustrated by the author. The list includes a few stories of the author's experiences in the Spanish-American war. There is not a dull page in the book. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Klondike Stampede.

The author of this book, Tappan Adney, was one of the pioneers of the Klondike region, and lived among the gold-seekers during the stirring times of the gold fever of 1897-98. While there he was special correspondent of Harper's Weekly. The book is an admirably written account of his experiences in getting to, residing in and getting out of the Klondike region, and while the subject has ceased to be novel, he presents it in an interesting and instructive way. The illustrations are numerous and good. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A Difficult Problem.

The above title is given to a collection of short stories by Anna Katharine Green. They are full of mystery, crime, weird experience and improbabilities, but the imrobabilities do not prevent the reader who once dips into the pages from followng them to their conclusions. Besides "A Difficult Problem" are "The Gray Madam,"
"The Bronze Hand," "Midnight in Beauhamp Row," "The Staircase at the Heart's Delight," and "The Hermit of

A Smaller History of Rome.

- Street.'

Educators are acquainted with the merits of this work by Sir William Smith, as it has been widely used by high schools and other schools of that class. It is a condensed but comprehensive history of Rome from the earliest times to the establishment of the empire. This new and revised edition of the work retains all the essential characteristics of earlier editions, with additional features. New York: Harper &

A Manual of English History.

This is a new and revised edition of a time forbids an extended course of study, shows how England is still making history. Cincinnati: American

Magazine Mention. Governor Roosevelt, writing of American Boy" in the May St. Nicholas, thus sums up in the last four lines of his essay: "In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is to hit the line hard: on't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line

hard. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," contributes to the June Scribner an essay entitled "What is Historic Atmosphere?" In it he describes those elements of language and character which are important in creating the illusion which is necessary in good historical fic-

"The Actor on the Road," in Everybody's Magazine for June, is an amusing description of the trials and triumphs of a road company. It is written by a manager of such companies who prefers to keep his name secret, alleging as a reason that he has this "first chance to tell of the profession with safety what he thinks of

Simultaneous with the re-announcement of the Century's prizes for college graduates of the present year appears (in its June number) the successful essay in the competition of last year, the poem and story having already been printed. The opic is "The Poetry of William Blake" and

the writer is Henry Justin Smith, of Chicago University. The June number of the Bookman (the summer reading number) has a special over by G. C. Parker, and contains mong other articles, a valuable paper on "The Boer War," by Spencer Wilkinson, Mr. Wilkinson, as is well known, is the military critic of the London Post. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, contributes an estimate of "The

Redemption of David Corson. A new poem by James Russell Lowell is a novelty in magazine literature. A few months ago the Century printed his lines on Shakspeare and in its June number appears an unpublished poem in a lighter mood entitled "Three Scenes in the Life of a Portrait." It is in a gay and witty vein and was written in Madrid during his stay as minister and was addressed to a Spanish

lady to whom he gave his portrait. The special features of the June number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews are a character sketch of Presiden James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Raiload, by Mrs. Mary H. Severance; an article on "Paris and the Expositio by Albert Shaw; a forecast of the work of the Tenementhouse Con recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt. by Jacob A. Rils; a description of summer camps for boys, by Louis Rouillion; "Automobiles for the Average Man," by Cleveland Moffett, and "The Passion Play Operammergau, 1900." ticles are illustrated. There is also a discussion of the refunding law in operation by Charles A. Conant. "The Progress of the World" reviews the important topics in the month's news.

Publishers' Notes.

Mr. David Starr Jordan has written an introduction to Mr. Eugene McCarthy's new book, "Familiar Fish, and How to Catch Them," which the Appletons now

have in press. "Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument" is the title of an artistic souvenir which contains pictures of the monument and all the groups and figures, with a description of the structure and its history from its conception to the present time. Dr. Theal, the historian of South Africa, who is now in London, is writing a volume for a large enterprise which Lippincotts have in hand. This is a library describing the progress of the world during the nineteenth century. Dr. Theal treats of South

The latest issue in Cassell & Co.'s "National Library" series (little classics in paper at 10 cents a volume) are Shakspeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," and "Pericles," Roger Ascham's "The School-master," Keats's "Endymion" and Mrs.

Inchbald's "Nature and Art." A new edition of R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," with thirty-two full-page illustrations, including a photogravure portrait of the author, will be published at once by Harper & Bros. The same house will also ssue at about the same time Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" in a two-volume edition, profusely illustra with marginal drawings, by William Mar-

A new story of marvelous things that uggests a composite authorship, made up of Jules Verne, Frank Stockton and the late Mr. Grimm, is by Claude H. Wetmore. a St. Louis newspaper man, though part of the work was done in collaboration with Mr. Robert M. Yost, a professional asso-ciate. The book is called "Sweepers of the Sea." and is the result, Mr. Wetmore says of many sleepless nights on equatoric

Messrs. Frederick Wayne & Co., New York, have made arrangements to take over the publication of the many children's art books illustrated by Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane, the popularity of which style of decoration, it is prophesied, will again come into vogue in the near future, They announce a seventh impression of "John Ruskin, His Life and Teachings, by Marshall Mather, which the Bookmar speaks of as "of absorbing interest."

Noyes & Platt, Boston, announce the pub lication, by authority of the United States tions (both in French and in English) of the Official Illustrated Catalogue of the Fine Arts Exhibit of the United States. The